

Seventh. We did not annex the Transvaal in 1877 against their desires. We were there by their own special request; that they afterwards changed their minds is only characteristic of them.

There are some of the historical mistakes into which our public and the less informed of our Press fall. The misconceptions as to their personal characteristics are quite as great. After Sir George White's eulogium it seems absurd to call them wanting in bravery; but I adhere to what I have said. Their apparent bravery is a mixture of fanaticism and contempt for us. They have the ingrained conception—one can hardly call it a belief, for it is based upon nothing more tangible than the constant reading of the Old Testament—that they are God's chosen people, and are invincible; but of what we understand by courage in cold blood they are incapable. I never knew but one Boer hunter would do the dard-dard things English hunters do as a matter of course. Boers will never hunt dangerous game on foot if they can possibly avoid it; and in the matter of approaching wounded animals they carry caution to its utmost verge. As long as they are fairly successful, or hold an obvious advantage, they seem brave enough, but the student of their wars with the Basutos and the northern and eastern tribes of the Transvaal knows that out of anything like cowards they have done more running away than fighting.

Neither are they a religious people, unless the word religious is accorded a very forced meaning. Religion is a thing of the heart and the soul; the religion of the Boers is a thing of the lips. It is absolutely soulless. A more depressing spectacle than a religious meeting in a Boer's house is inconceivable. It is a dull, droning repetition of familiar sentences, without one grain of feeling or reverence in it. Their very fanaticism is a more distorted form of arrogance.

Their supposed inferiority rests upon as flimsy a basis. Considering that there is a whole tribe (the Griquas) in South Africa who are the offspring of Dutch and Hottentots, it is inconceivable how this claim could have been made for them. All the so-called "Cape Boys" are bastards. I would go the length of saying that, say, in 1870 there was not a single farm in the Orange Free State or the Transvaal on which there was not a bastard child. I speak what I know, and I know what I speak. The claim for their morality is the most ludicrous of all the claims made for them.

As to the details of the practice of slavery, surely it is useless to reiterate the fact that they always have been slaveholders and always will be. Their leading men have over and over again declared that they do not regard coloured people as human beings at all. Their cruelties to their servants have to be known to be believed. The traveller who goes into a Boer's house and partakes of a cup of coffee knows nothing of them. But the trader who spends two or three days at each farm does. And after the publishing of the Blue-books and their declaration of war, surely nothing need be said concerning their craft and hypocrisy.

Yours faithfully,

Sandgate, October 25th.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

The following further telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir George White describing the operations on Monday—

LADYSMITH, October 31st, 7.30 p.m. I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions Royal Artillery, Natal Field Battery, and two brigades of infantry to reconnoitre in force the enemy's main position to the north, and if opportunity should offer to capture the hill behind Farquhar's Farm, which had on the previous day been held in strength by enemy.

In connection with this advance a column consisting of the 10th Mountain Battery, four and a half companies of the Gloucesters, and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieut. Colonel Carleton, with Major Adee, D.A.A.G., as staff officer, was despatched at 10 p.m. on the 29th inst. to march by night up Bell's Spruit and seize Nicholson's Nek or some position near Nicholson's Nek, thus turning the enemy's right flank.

The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective of the attack being found evacuated, and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns of position and Maxim's was understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy.

Reconnaissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position, and after a strong counter-attack on our right infantry brigade and cavalry had been repulsed the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left in observation.

Date in the engagement the naval contingent, under Captain Lambton, Her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, came in action and silenced with extremely accurate fire the enemy's guns of position.

The circumstances which attended the movement of Colonel Carleton's column are not yet fully known, but from the reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unopposed until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill and a few rifle shots stamped the infantry ammunition mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment. The greater portion of the regimental small-arm ammunition reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalion, however, fixed bayonets and, accompanied by the *Powerful* of the battery, seized a hill on the left of the road two miles from the nek with little opposition. There they remained unmolested till dawn, the time being occupied in organized defence of the hill and constructing stone sangars and walls as cover from fire.

At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9.30 a.m., when strong reinforcements enabled them to push attack with great energy. The fire became very searching, and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous.

At 3 p.m. our ammunition was practically exhausted. The position was captured, and the survivors of the column fell into the enemy's hands.

The enemy treated our wounded with great humanity, General Joubert at once despatching a letter to me offering safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. Medical officers and parties to render first aid to wounded were despatched to scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and ambulance at dawn this morning.

The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and consequent loss of guns and small-arm ammunition reserve.

Official list of casualties and prisoners will be reported shortly. The latter are understood to have been sent by rail to Pretoria.

The security of Ladysmith is in no way affected.

Further Artillery Duel.

(THROUGH DAIKIEL'S AGENCY.)

LADYSMITH, Oct. 31st, 10.45 a.m. The Boers commenced shelling Ladysmith at 5 o'clock this morning and almost immediately afterwards the streets were thronged with people, a large number of whom were copies and natives who had come here for protection.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued giving all strangers 24 hours' notice to leave the town and large numbers availed themselves of the Government passes.

About five shells dropped into the town adjacent to the camps, doing, however, very little damage. Excellent service was rendered by the balloon corps in locating the Boer guns, and the British troops immediately engaged the enemy at three different points between four and six miles from the town.

The enemy were well intrenched with a 40-pounder at Depository Kop. Their shells were well aimed, but frequently failed to burst. The firing was fairly even until the naval brigade's heavy guns found the Boer battery. The enemy then retired to the hills.

Our forces were seriously outnumbered and our guns out-ranged until the arrival of the naval brigade from H.M.S. *Powerful*, who rendered excellent service. The Boer 40-pounder was quickly disabled, but later on having been repaired, it was brought into service again. This being observed on our side, a few well-directed shots by the naval brigade again promptly disabled it.

The Boers fired as many as ten shells at a time from a Hotchkiss quick-firing gun, generally, however, failing to do any material damage.

The enemy made repeated efforts to reach the balloon, but without effect.

Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning the Boers recommenced fighting. They opened fire from their long distance battery with the 40-pounder on the town and camps. The naval brigade immediately went to quarters and promptly responded, making excellent practice with their heavy guns, for after an exchange of six shots a side the Boers desisted, their guns being silenced. No damage was done by the Boers' fire to either town or camp.

The naval brigade have now completed the mounting of the four long range guns they brought up from Durban.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

The firm of Messrs. Lough and Company, who have offices in the Produce Exchange, received from their agent at Durban this afternoon advice that General Sir George White had secured a pronounced victory at Ladysmith this morning.

This is thought to confirm similar reports received earlier in Wall Street.

PARIS, November 2nd.

The *Liberte* prints to-night in a conspicuous position the following telegram from its special correspondent in London, which gives categorical precision to various rumours that have appeared in other papers, but which stands quite alone among the communications on the situation in the assurance of its declarations:—

The amateur English strategists who were asking themselves whether General White should or should not evacuate Ladysmith will have wasted their time. Colenso is now strongly occupied by General Lucas Meyer's troops, and the circle hemming in the English troops is complete. General Lucas Meyer, after having taken part in the great battle of Monday by menacing the English left while General Joubert attacked their centre, continued his movement with Colenso as his objective. A second artillery engagement then took place to the south of Ladysmith in which the British forces had 1,000 more men either put *hors de combat* or taken prisoners. General Lucas Meyer occupies Colenso—under the name of Ladysmith to the enemy's right flank. This news sufficiently explains why the British Government is at present intercepting all telegraphic communications. There is a persistent rumour that General White has been wounded. This would explain the want of cohesion which prevailed in the English Army on the day of the disaster. The results of Monday's battle are—1,250 taken prisoners, 500 wounded, and 200 killed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, November 2nd.

The following telegram from a source in Brussels has been received here:—

"Cape Town (undated).—The news of the two victories of the Boers round Ladysmith has caused great sensation. The Afrikaners do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner is disquieted by their attitude. In two battles General White has lost about 3,500 men, killed and wounded and prisoners. The second victory was gained by the Orange Free State forces under the command of General Lucas Meyer, who captured Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is said to be wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is now complete. The Boers are masters of the railway line to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. News received by General White states that Mafeking was closely blockaded, but that the Boers have been victoriously repulsed in the various sorties from the town. It is confirmed that the Orange Free State Boers have taken possession of Colenso."

Immediately on receipt of the above despatch by Reuter's Agency it was communicated to the War Office officials, who authorized the agency to state that, so far as the War Office was aware, the report was without foundation.

DE AAR, November 1st.

Trustworthy information from Burgheersdorp states that 3,000 Boers have collected at Bethulie Bridge since Monday evening, probably under Commandant Du Toit.

On October 20th a small force of Boers under Dr. Schultz called upon Mr. Harmsworth, the magistrate at Klipdrift, to surrender the town of the immediately. The latter complied, subject to the condition that the lives and property of the residents were spared. The conduct of the diggers was most patriotic. They stated in a public meeting their intention, if commandeered, of holding up their hands and being shot down rather than fight for the Transvaal.

There were only six rifles in the town and resistance was impossible.

The Dutch of the town welcomed the Boers, whom they rode out to meet, 150 strong, amid the hooting of the loyalists.

Mr. Harmsworth escaped to Hopetown and reports that there are 6,000 Boers round Kimberley, and the roads are strictly patrolled, so that communication is hazardous, and probably will be impossible in the future. He passed near enough to see the Kimberley search lights, and was generally told that Kimberley could hold out without doubt, but the men felt their uselessness while besieged, and hoped for the arrival of a relieving force. The Boer discipline was of the most casual type, but they were well mounted.

The Boers have spread the story of continued Boer victories along the western frontiers, and Mr. Harmsworth estimates that over half the Dutch in Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the recent declaration of annexation, the cause of which is partly to exonerate the commandeered Dutch.

The New Telephone Service between Tokyo and Kobe.

TOKYO, November 22nd.

A notification has been issued by the Minister for Communications that the telephone service between Tokyo and Kobe, Yokohama, and Osaka, and Yokohama and Kobe, will be opened on the 15th December.

The charges for five minutes' occupation of the wire will be—

Tokyo and Kobe, yen 1.70
Yokohama and Osaka, " 1.50
Yokohama and Kobe, " 1.50

The Formosa Budget.

The Budget for Formosa for the next fiscal year has been submitted to the House of Representatives. The Revenue and Expenditure are as follows:—

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Total yen 19,895,581 yen 19,895,581

This is an increase in revenue of yen 2,566,770 as compared with the present year, and an increase in expenditure of yen 2,349,504.

Anti-Christian Riots in Shanghai.

According to a telegram received from Chinanfu there has been serious anti-Christian rioting. A number of Protestant families have been pillaged and ordered to recant on penalty of death. The officials are inert or powerless and no ringleaders have been arrested.

LORD ROSBURY ON THE WAR.

The officers of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) and the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, the Edinburgh garrison regiments now under orders for South Africa, were entertained to a banquet in the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, by Lord Rosbery, Littleh. The guests, who numbered about 70, included Colonel the Hon. W. A. Alexander, Scots Greys, Colonel Donovan, Gordon Highlanders, the Earl of Rosebery, General Chapman, commanding the forces in Scotland, Lord Young, Lord Moncreiff, Mr. Arthur Dowar, M.P., Mr. George McCrae, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Bishop Davidson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Sir James Gibson-Craig, Sir William Turner, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Lieutenant-Colonel MacBean, Major Hippisley, and Major Bevan.

The Lord Provost, after the loyal toasts, called upon Lord Rosbery to propose that of the "Navy and Army."

Lord Rosbery, who was received with cheers, said, "My Lord Provost, my lords, and gentlemen, I think that you, my Lord Provost, perhaps exercised a wise discretion in yielding to the impetuosity of these public reporters who wished to be present to-night, because, otherwise, in view of the somewhat gloomy tidings that we had yesterday, our Continental friends would have been under the impression that any assembly of Scottish gentlemen and Scottish soldiers who are meeting in community tonight would meet in the conditions of the farthest job each with his separate pusher. (Laughter.) It is well, at any rate, that they should know that the 'unwarlike incident,' as the Battle of Navarino was called, has no material effect on our spirits. (Hear, hear.) We, of course, regret it; we would rather things had gone the other way; but we know that in the progress of a war, of a considerable campaign with considerable eventualities we must look out for incidents of this kind. I do not think it is in the nature of Britons—I was going to say Englishmen, but I saw the glance in your eye (laughter) to take much notice of things of this kind. We are accustomed to them. We have had a good many of them, and we generally muddle out right in the end. THE WAR IS THE COMFUSION AT ALL COSTS."

But, whatever happens, there can be no mistake about this—we have got to see this thing through. (Cheers.) It may cost us more battalions than we have lost; it may cost the lives of more officers and men, and will cost us more than we have already lost; it may cost us millions that we do not yet dream of—there is one thing certain, that we mean to see this thing right through. (Cheers.) My Lord, I venture to say the feeling of this country is almost accustomed to untoward incidents. We usually begin pretty badly owing to some untoward and unimportant influence which prevails over our preparations, but we bear these things well, and in the long run we find that they come out right. You remember the most critical incident, as I think it, in the whole history of England: it was when we were fighting the greatest military power in Europe—France. We had all we could do to hold our own with every resource at our own disposal, when all of a sudden the mutiny broke out at the Nile and paralysed our one remaining Army. At that time a great man was the Prime Minister; he had gone to bed at night and two of his colleagues came to him with the intelligence that not merely was the mutiny spreading at the Nile, but the mutiny was spreading in London. To assist them there was no efficient force at all. To many minds it would seem the break-up of the British Empire. You see he was in bed and asleep; he received them, he gave them what instructions seemed fit, and then they went away. A quarter of an hour after they had got something else, and came back to him and found him sound asleep. Well, I do not want our Ministers to be all asleep (laughter), but that is the way I wish them to meet difficulties of this kind, and after all, if we are resolved to meet them in an united spirit, I do not see that any great difficulty will be experienced. There will, of course, some day be an investigation as to our preparation for this war, as to the force which was left in South Africa, or sent to South Africa in view of a condition of things always critical and frequently alarming, and in presence of a military power which, relatively speaking, was great and in the centre of a great Dutch population which at any moment might be awakened. But the time for that is not now; what we have to do is to join with all the energy and all the strength at our command in supporting those who have the direction of affairs. (Cheers.) And we have this further to do, which is the pleasant duty you may think of them as the perfect to-night, my Lord Provost, to give a general and hearty send-off to those of our soldiers who are going to face the enemy in battle. (Cheers.) As to them I hardly know what I dare to say to them in their presence. I suppose that the Scots Greys may try and increase the honours of Waterloo, and the Gordon Highlanders may try and emulate the glories of Dargai, but at least I will say to them this—that you cannot be dearer to us than you are, and we cannot hold you in higher honour than we do (Cheers), and that if there be any room on your escutcheons and your colours for any further honours than those regiments have already gained, we are quite sure you will bring them from South Africa. (Cheers.) I have been told to propose a more general toast than that of the two regiments here represented—it is that of the Navy and the Army. Of which I have already said what I had to say, which is that they usually begin in circumstances that are inadequate, but prove themselves adequate in the end (Cheers); and of the Navy I will only remind you of the glorious service performed by the Naval Brigade on Monday under Captain Hedworth Lambton. (Cheers.) The Navy is good on both elements. It appears that the Army is supreme on land. Let us ask you to drink the health of the Navy and Army. (Cheers.)

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The Lord Provost, after the loyal toasts, called upon Lord Rosbery to propose that of the "Navy and Army."

Lord Rosbery, who was received with cheers, said, "My Lord Provost, my lords, and gentlemen, I think that you, my Lord Provost, perhaps exercised a wise discretion in yielding to the impetuosity of these public reporters who wished to be present to-night, because, otherwise, in view of the somewhat gloomy tidings that we had yesterday, our Continental friends would have been under the impression that any assembly of Scottish gentlemen and Scottish soldiers who are meeting in community tonight would meet in the conditions of the farthest job each with his separate pusher. (Laughter.) It is well, at any rate, that they should know that the 'unwarlike incident,' as the Battle of Navarino was called, has no material effect on our spirits. (Hear, hear.) We, of course, regret it; we would rather things had gone the other way; but we know that in the progress of a war, of a considerable campaign with considerable eventualities we must look out for incidents of this kind. I do not think it is in the nature of Britons—I was going to say Englishmen, but I saw the glance in your eye (laughter) to take much notice of things of this kind. We are accustomed to them. We have had a good many of them, and we generally muddle out right in the end. THE WAR IS THE COMFUSION AT ALL COSTS."

But, whatever happens, there can be no mistake about this—we have got to see this thing through. (Cheers.) It may cost us more battalions than we have lost; it may cost the lives of more officers and men, and will cost us more than we have already lost; it may cost us millions that we do not yet dream of—there is one thing certain, that we mean to see this thing right through. (Cheers.) My Lord, I venture to say the feeling of this country is almost accustomed to untoward incidents. We usually begin pretty badly owing to some untoward and unimportant influence which prevails over our preparations, but we bear these things well, and in the long run we find that they come out right. You remember the most critical incident, as I think it, in the whole history of England: it was when we were fighting the greatest military power in Europe—France. We had all we could do to hold our own with every resource at our own disposal, when all of a sudden the mutiny broke out at the Nile and paralysed our one remaining Army. At that time a great man was the Prime Minister; he had gone to bed at night and two of his colleagues came to him with the intelligence that not merely was the mutiny spreading at the Nile, but the mutiny was spreading in London. To assist them there was no efficient force at all. To many minds it would seem the break-up of the British Empire. You see he was in bed and asleep; he received them, he gave them what instructions seemed fit, and then they went away. A quarter of an hour after they had got something else, and came back to him and found him sound asleep. Well, I do not want our Ministers to be all asleep (laughter), but that is the way I wish them to meet difficulties of this kind, and after all, if we are resolved to meet them in an united spirit, I do not see that any great difficulty will be experienced. There will, of course, some day be an investigation as to our preparation for this war, as to the force which was left in South Africa, or sent to South Africa in view of a condition of things always critical and frequently alarming, and in presence of a military power which, relatively speaking, was great and in the centre of a great Dutch population which at any moment might be awakened. But the time for that is not now; what we have to do is to join with all the energy and all the strength at our command in supporting those who have the direction of affairs. (Cheers.) And we have this further to do, which is the pleasant duty you may think of them as the perfect to-night, my Lord Provost, to give a general and hearty send-off to those of our soldiers who are going to face the enemy in battle. (Cheers.) As to them I hardly know what I dare to say to them in their presence. I suppose that the Scots Greys may try and increase the honours of Waterloo, and the Gordon Highlanders may try and emulate the glories of Dargai, but at least I will say to them this—that you cannot be dearer to us than you are, and we cannot hold you in higher honour than we do (Cheers), and that if there be any room on your escutcheons and your colours for any further honours than those regiments have already gained, we are quite sure you will bring them from South Africa. (Cheers.) I have been told to propose a more general toast than that of the two regiments here represented—it is that of the Navy and the Army. Of which I have already said what I had to say, which is that they usually begin in circumstances that are inadequate, but prove themselves adequate in the end (Cheers); and of the Navy I will only remind you of the glorious service performed by the Naval Brigade on Monday under Captain Hedworth Lambton. (Cheers.) The Navy is good on both elements. It appears that the Army is supreme on land. Let us ask you to drink the health of the Navy and Army. (Cheers.)

Immediately on receipt of the above despatch by Reuter's Agency it was communicated to the War Office officials, who authorized the agency to state that, so far as the War Office was aware, the report was without foundation.

DE AAR, November 1st.

(five miles south of the Highlands Station and about twenty miles south of Estcourt.)

It is alleged that a considerable force under Commandant-General Joubert is making a dash for Pietermaritzburg (the capital of Natal).

The Boers occupying Colenso (in Cape Colony) are now hemmed in between the forces of General Gatacre (advancing from the south) and General French.

A battle is imminent at Belmont. Belmont is a town about sixty miles from Kimberley, on the railway, and about twenty miles beyond Orange River or Hopetown.

Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of Cape Colony) denies that he stated it was his function to destroy the Afrikaner power in South Africa. *Daily*

Intimations.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
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[1247a]

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12th October, 1898.

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SUCH AS
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21 & 23, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1899. [1494a]

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. HASEGAWA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1899. [145]

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Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

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Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [139]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

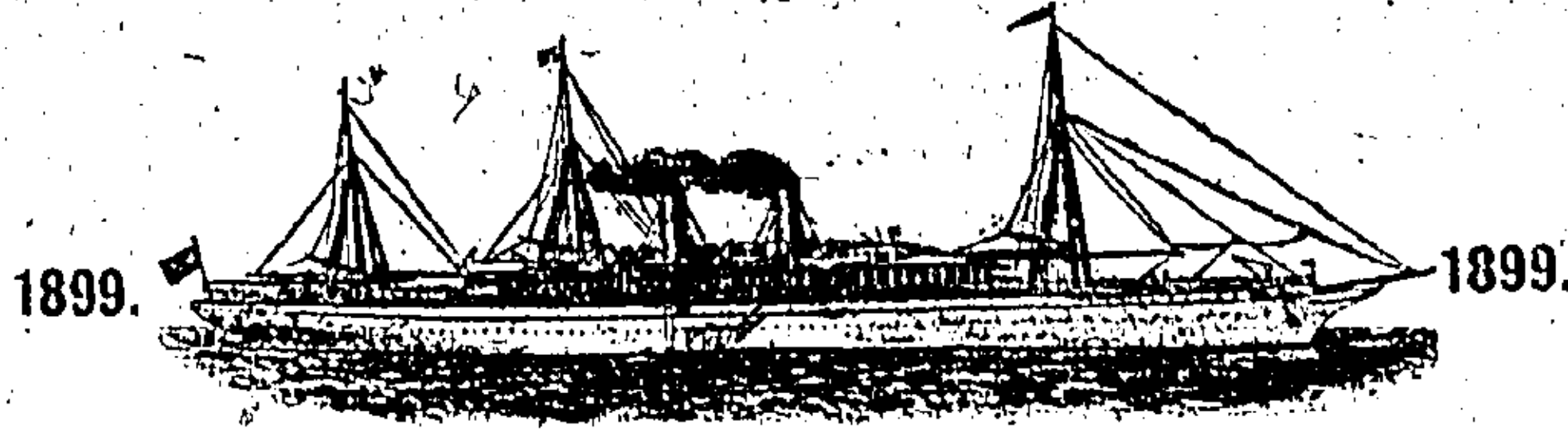
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Mails.

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THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., 1899
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., 1900
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb., 1900.

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THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated
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For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
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Hongkong, 27th November, 1899.

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Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
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Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo des-
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Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1339]

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previous to sailing.

For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



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STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TOKA MARU	YOKOHAMA (DIRECT)	THURSDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.
H. Fraser	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
RIJUN MARU	U.S.A. VIA SHANGHAI (WOOSUNG), KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon
J. W. Ekstrand	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT- WERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.
HAKATA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
F. L. Sommer	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	HAMA, THURSDAY ISLAND, MANILA, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
R. Nunome	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU		
A. E. Moses		
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J. Thom		
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For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
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A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
DAMBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	6th December
Mayer	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th December
*KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	About 2nd January
Christiansen	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 10th January
AMBRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	About 20th January
Burmeister	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 20th January
*SARNIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	About 20th January
Fuchs	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 20th January
*SILESIA	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 20th January
Behrens	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 20th January

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CARLOWITZ & Co.,
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981]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Naga-
saki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and
Honolulu) Saturday, 9th Dec.,
at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama & Hono-
lulu) Wednesday, 3rd Jan.,
1900, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama & Hono-
lulu) Saturday, 27th Jan.,
1900, at Noon.

THE Steamship

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will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
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SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on
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routes from San Francisco, including the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
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and other direct connecting Railways and from
Chicago to destination the choice of direct
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Particulars of the various routes can be had
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Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
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address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1339]

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1339]

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [13

SALISBURY'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

We give below a telegram describing the proceedings at the Guildhall banquet on Nov. 3rd giving a full report of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech:

The Lord Mayor's show, which marked the introduction of Mr. A. J. Newton into office, was honored to-day by exceptionally fine weather. But the antiquated floats failed to satisfy the London crowds, who poured out in enormous numbers to vent their martial enthusiasm. The streets were tastefully decorated with flags, but the absence of a detachment of the Household Cavalry and the substitution of a number of school boy brigades testified to the presence of the veteran regiments at the front. A car representing Great Britain surrounded by her sons the Canadian and Australian volunteers, evoked hearty applause, as did the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military School. The crowds, however, wanted khaki uniforms and refused to be reconciled with the Lord Mayor's coach and other emblems of purely civic power.

At the Guildhall banquet, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Wolsley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Salisbury, Lord Chief Justice, Killowen, the Duke of Devonshire, and a few minor diplomats were present. Mr. Chamberlain was absent; Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolsley were

WARMLY WELCOMED.

as they passed from the reception in the library into the banquet hall. The Lord Mayor proposed "The Ministers" in a speech in which he vigorously denounced the "ignorant arrogance of the invader," dwelling on the fact that Sir Alfred Milner, in spite of herculean exertions, was unable to "prevail with the overbearing, corrupt oligarchy, therefore other of our champions have taken the business into their hands."

Replying to the toast "The Army," passed in warm terms by Alderman Relear, Lord Wolsley said: "Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the Empire, who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers and volunteers, who are all on guard. We have hard work before us for our life and we have no mimic warfare in which we are engaged. When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars. We at present have only mobilized one army corps, consisting of 53,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on the way to the Cape. To-day orders have been sent to mobilize another division, and if called upon by the Ministers to mobilize another army corps, we are quite prepared to do so."

LORD SALISBURY.

rising at a quarter past nine, was greeted with intense enthusiasm, prolonged cheering and a general waving of handkerchiefs. The Premier said: "I have had to answer for many years similar kinds of receptions in this hall, but never before under conditions that justified me in applying so confidently to sympathy and support as in the present grave state of public affairs. Before turning to this serious point, my duty is to inform you that our situation in South Africa is the only part of our relations with other nations to which any term of apprehension or doubt can be applied. For several years our relations with, and cordial feeling towards our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing, and though neither one interfering with the affairs of the other, we can always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those who share with us, so vast a mission, for the advancement of mankind. But perhaps you think I am sanguine in saying that on the Continent of Europe we have no hostility to fear. There is undoubtedly a certain acerbity of tone among the writers for the foreign press, but I do not believe that the trend of this opinion affects the people of foreign nations, I am quite certain that it does not affect their governments, and I will say that I have noted, as one of the cheering symptoms of the present time, the happy relations existing between the

UNITED STATES AND OURSELVES. (cheers.) and the sympathy with which we watch their approach toward the same great problems that we ourselves have had to solve. That is not to say that I do not feel the greatest sympathy with their late antagonist, the Kingdom of Spain. We entertain the highest hope that out of that war a blessing in disguise will grow—and be an abundant growth—civilization and culture in that ancient and most interesting monarchy.

This morning you had the intelligence of an agreement between ourselves and one of the great Continental states, with which for many years we have entertained relations of sympathy and friendship beyond others. Samoa is not in itself a very important matter; but it was important, because it constituted a subject of difference between ourselves and a nation whose goodwill we prize very highly. I do not know entirely the reason why the German people and Government attach so much importance to Upolu; but they do and we are glad to find the means whereby, without in the least diminishing the rights and advantages of England, we are able to gratify their views and sentiments. The agreement is somewhat complicated; but roughly, it may be said that the Germans had a great interest in this island, because they have invested large amounts in its cultivation and because they have constructed a great commercial trade, of which they are proud. The islands therefore are

OF GREAT VALUE.

to them. To us, on the other hand, the islands are generally only valuable when they furnish good harbours. Upolu furnishes a very bad harbour. You will remember the great hurricane when a British man-of-war escaped, and when the German and American men-of-war were destroyed. In these circumstances, we are glad to accept a renunciation of the rights of Germany over another island, Tonga, where there is an admirable—no inimitable harbour. We took the harbour and Germany took the territory, in which for many reasons, the Germans are interested. I believe we have arrived at an agreement which is agreeably pleasant and advantageous to both Powers, but this is interesting particularly, because it indicates that, at the present moment, our relations with the German people, are all we could desire.

The great subject that interests all of us, undoubtedly, is the War, adorned with many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by so many losses. I have great difficulty in dealing with the War, and if I attempted to deal with the future, I should be undertaking a task in prophecy, from which the hardest would shrink. If I speak at all, it may rather be to deprecate criticisms and statements which I think unfounded than to attempt to pass judgment on what still depends upon the future for its full determination. Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a

WANT OF ACTION.

on the part of the Home Government. I would point out that there have been two or three voices. Two of three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voice outside the

Government that there was no need for military preparations. But neither of those criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation, attacking a weak one; but, so long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of four or five weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation fighting a strong nation. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For what was the cause of war and what was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand we had made. It was because we had withdrawn our demands, and there was no demand before the Transvaal Government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our forces in South Africa, but, if that had been done a few months sooner, exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment we had shown signs of raising our force to an equality with the force opposed to it, that moment the ultimatum would have been issued and war would have begun. (Cheers.) It is not, therefore, right to say that there were not adequate military preparations. The civil dates back. It dates to those

UNFORTUNATE ARRANGEMENTS in 1881 and 1884, by which we deliberately permitted a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made, which could only be directed against us. Hampered by these arrangements, it was impossible that we should allow the interval of trial and danger necessary to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept the contest and appear upon the field. That interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive. Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be we are well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from a position they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unshaken, and that I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of General Buller.

Regarding the future, I will only deprecate assertions that I see occasionally in the Continental press. Only the other day, I saw it asserted—not by a chance writer, but by a man who has been a member of the French Government—that this War had for its object the gratification of the lusts of greedy lords, who desired to partition among themselves the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal. Now I beg to assure this gentleman that her Majesty's Cabinet have not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold field.

THERE IS THE YUKON

about which there is no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages, the Yukon goldfields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend, Lord George Hamilton, if he knows of the Cabinet ever having had a farthing from them. (Laughter.) I go further, England, as a whole, would have had no advantage from the possession of gold-mines, except in so far as her Government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and all interests and commerce flourish better under good Government than under any other regime in the world; but that is the limit of our interest. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow subjects and our Empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that other Powers will interfere with this conflict and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion the conflict will be concluded. We shall have to carry it through ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. (Cheers.)

WOULD NOT ACCEPT THAT INTERFERENCE and in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the mind of any government in the world. Within my recollection there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modification, but except as provided for by treaties and except in the case of treaties, in none of these wars has a third party ventured to interfere between the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be; they have each claimed the right because they cannot. It is not in accordance with international law that they should possess it. Therefore, such dreams should be set aside. Wherever we are victorious, we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and taking counsel of the uniform interests of our Colonial Government and of moderation and equal justice to all races of men, which is our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt that we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer upon government and give the security so much needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers, and the necessity of any such future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

NON COMMITTAL.

LONDON, November 10th. As was anticipated, Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last evening, said practically nothing that would throw light upon the ultimate fate of the Boer Republic. The speech was of the commenting rather than the informing order. The pro-Boer Daily Chronicle, rather hastily interprets his phrase, "We seek no goldfields, no territory" as meaning that the National rights of the Republic will be respected in the final settlement. It thinks his words "will have soothing effect on Dutchmen in South Africa," and even goes so far as to say that if they had been spoken sooner, they would have prevented war. This is quite an isolated view. Every Cabinet Minister has made the same professions both before and since the war began, and Lord Salisbury distinctly disclaimed any idea of defining the ultimate settlement. The important points in his speech, which attract universal attention and gratification, are his references to the friendships of the United States and Germany, and his plain statement that there would be no European intervention.

Such assertions coming from Lord Salisbury, will do much to restore the confidence of the country. The Times says: "Lord Salisbury spoke in a tone of gravity, which, far from indicating depression and still less dismay marks the frame of mind becoming courageous and thoughtful men during a period of anxious suspense."

Government that there was no need for military preparations. But neither of those criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation, attacking a weak one; but, so long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of four or five weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation fighting a strong nation. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The Press sharply comments on the action of British officials in unduly exposing themselves under fire. The Journal says it is mistaken gallantry and foolhardiness, besides imperiling the ultimate result.

The newspapers also discussed the possibility of European interference. The Herald's cartoon shows Uncle Sam threatening the Powers who would interfere with England.

The Republic says that France would want a better stock of generals than the job lot exhibited at Rennes.

GERMAN VIEW.

The bold and successful action of the Boers is taken by the Germans as on the one hand showing that the militia system can accomplish more than its opponents imagine and as again proving that the British army with its present system of recruiting can never equal the Continental armies, in which every citizen must serve and be trained.—Morning Leader.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

Admiral Dewey is to marry Mrs. Mildred Hazen, widow of General W. B. Hazen, who was Chief Signal Officer of the Army before his death. Mrs. Hazen is a daughter of the late Washington McLean, founder of the Cincinnati Enquirer and her only brother is John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Admiral Dewey has announced the engagement to some of his friends who called upon him in his box in the theatre to-night, and was warmly congratulated by them.

Mrs. Hazen is counted one of the most brilliant women in Washington, as she is certainly one of the most popular. She is about 40 years old, but retains most of the beauty which a short time ago made her a pronounced belle. She is charming conversationalist and is classed among the intellectual women of the national capital. Though a general favourite in society on account of her frank, kindly manners, it was noticeable that she had a natural preference for the company of men of thought and renown, such as former Speaker Reed, and for that of women who rise above the commonplaces of social intercourse, like Mrs. Robert Litt.

SHARKEY-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Coney Island Sporting Club, New York, Nov. 3.—Jas. Jeffries retains the championship, referee Siler giving his decision at the end of the 25th round over Sharkey at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night. It was one of the most marvelous battles that has ever taken place in the history of prize fighting. The two men in the Coney Island club house witnessed the struggle.

In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight, in the first two and in the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue, and like a terrier, was at his man with both hands unceasingly. Jeffries great weight and brawn helped him to hold off the sailor and in the 22nd round he swung a couple of vicious upper cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the 24th and 25th, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries' blows. One minute before the gong sounded to end the fight Jeffries' leg gave way and he practically ended the fight.

The referee motioned Jeffries to his corner. A flag was flung around the champion's shoulder, the crowd on that side of the arena cheered wildly, while the crowd on the opposite side yelled for Sharkey, and the men were led back to the dressing room.

The thousands of spectators were banked forty feet high around the building. The aisles around the ring were lined. The heat was intense. The fighters were almost exhausted.

It seemed at first as though it would be a short fight, for in the second round Jeff put the sailor to the ropes with a left on the jaw, and the referee began to call off the seconds as Sharkey was kneeling on the floor. From this round Sharkey, with his vicious swings to the ribs and jaw, kept the crowd on its feet waiting for a knockout. Jeff stood the terrific punishment, and with his eye, nose and ear split, came back just as vigorously in the last three and almost retrieved himself. Then came the unfortunate and unsatisfactory ending, Jeffries' glove flying off, bringing the fight to an end, although the crowd urged Sharkey to rush in and end it. This he tried to do, but Jeff fought him back and referee Siler rushed to the rescue.

It was noticeable that Jeff used his weight to the best advantage, throwing himself over the sailor, but the latter did his part of the hugging.

Ten thousand spectators gathered around the ring. Jeff weighed 212 pounds and Sharkey 255 pounds less, but the latter looked in better shape. The betting at the start was 100 to 70 on Jeff.

The decision was not announced from the ring, or, if it was, few heard it, and the great mob surged around for several minutes, yelling and shouting for the victor and vanquished.—Victoria Daily Times.

MINERAL WEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CHICAGO, October 22nd.

A special to the Record from Deadwood, S. D., says: "Evidence of the richness of the Philippine islands in precious metals have been shown in the Black Hills towns since the return of the South Dakota Volunteers, who served a year in the islands. Many of the Black Hills' volunteers have had practical experience in mining for gold and silver and they have been watchful of the Philippines for indications of ore deposits. Captain Paul McClelland, Company 'H,' has brought back a piece of decomposed silver ore, about half pure, which is said to have been taken from a ledge about 100 feet in width situated ten miles from Manila. The soldiers have also brought pieces of rich gold quartz from Luzon, the ore closely resembling the rich free milling veins of the Black Hills. Chunks of gold ore exhibited by the soldiers bristle with gold threads, flakes and nuggets, and most experienced mining men would take it for Black Hills ore.

Many of the Black Hills' men have remained in the Philippines for the purpose of being on the ground for the gold fields as soon as order is restored in the islands. Several outfits have been organized which are already in the gold field around Manila. Some of the returning soldiers have small bottles of placier gold which they painted out of the crevices and larger streams of water with common pans. There seems to be a large quantity of black sand, which is full of bright yellow gold, easily panned and believed by the Black Hills men to be in great quantities.

SHIPPING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

The Cabinet to-day decided to allow vessels purchased by American citizens to engage in the Philippine inter-island trade. Under the laws of the United States foreign vessels cannot engage in coastwise trade, and as all the trading vessels in the Philippines flew the Spanish flag much embarrassment resulted. Many of these vessels have now passed into American hands, and the Secretary of War will shortly issue an order permitting them to fly the American flag and enjoy all the privileges of American register.—S. F. Call.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:

Beck & Co., A. Leopold, E.
Brooks, Captain J. S. Marti, A. B.
Dingham, J. E. Metman, H.
Barker, A. M. Mamedine, E.
Baber, Miss Z. Mardens, A.
Bum, M. Vices, H. E. H.
Bachmann, Mrs. E. McKay, A. L.
Bowman, W. McDonald, Mrs. E.
Bingham, Mrs. Moane, G. H.
Borrowdale, J. T. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs.
Bretz, Mrs. L. Moldajad, P.
Bewick, P. M. Martini, Sig.
Bowlly, Miss Mitchell, J. P.
Bandarera, H. McCoy, J. P.
Boisard, H. Maxwell, J. P.
Brownlow, E. D. McGilvray, D. G.
Barton, W. T. Monsarrat, F. G.
Belkenderff, C. Morris, R.
Busch, Mrs. C. M. Nathan Sons, N. P.
Cohen, M. C. Niven, L.
Caldwell, Miss Odin, U.
Crawford, F. O. Poincili, C. H.
Cong, G. Patschak, M.
Chubb, A. Porusse, L. L.
Camillo, C. Pantoch, T.
Charoussat, P. Partridge, C.
Colnett, Miss M. Piemonge, T. F.
Chanson, Mme. Pachey, Mons.
Clemens, Mrs. J. P. Prynne, E. J.
Craw, Miss P. P. P. P. P. P.
Coker, D. P. P. P. P. P. P.
Clark, J. P. P. P. P. P. P.
Cowell, J. P. P. P. P. P. P.
Carson, G. P. P. P. P. P. P.
Cronk, Miss H. C. P. P. P. P. P.
Caneris, W. D. P. P. P. P. P.
Cardwell, Mrs. H. R. P. P. P. P. P.
Duncan, Mrs. J. A. P. P. P. P. P.
Dabaux, R. P. P. P. P. P.
Dubre, Mons. P. P. P. P. P.
Dubois, A. P. P. P. P. P.
Dillon, E. C. P. P. P. P. P.
Dahl, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Derson, D. P. P. P. P. P.
Eford, Mrs. C. P. P. P. P. P.
Francis, Mr. P. P. P. P. P.
Finnick, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Finnick, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Fondy, C. F. P. P. P. P. P.
Forster, C. H. P. P. P. P. P.
Graham, Miss L. P. P. P. P. P.
Guerra, T. P. P. P. P. P.
Glasse, Mr. P. P. P. P. P.
Gough, W. P. P. P. P. P.
Gott, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Goetz, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Goltschtein, M. P. P. P. P. P.
Goldenberg, Miss B. P. P. P. P. P.
Gronnhagen, Mr. W. P. P. P. P. P.
Gohde, Mrs. G. P. P. P. P. P.
Hofstad, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Harding, W. A. P. P. P. P. P.
Hart, Miss M. P. P. P. P. P.
Harvey, Mrs. G. P. P. P. P. P.
Hudson, L. A. K. P. P. P. P. P.
Hinzgen & Co., C. P. P. P. P. P.
Hesketh, S. B. P. P. P. P. P.
Harrison, W. H. C. P. P. P. P. P.
Hayes, Mr. P. P. P. P. P.
Havitt, Maria P. P. P. P. P.
Hold, J. G. P. P. P. P. P.
Hooper, A. F. P. P. P. P. P.
Howard, J. C. P. P. P. P. P.
Hutton, S. F. P. P. P. P. P.
Haimovitch, E. P. P. P. P. P.
Horwitz, E. P. P. P. P. P.
Johnston, A. H. P. P. P. P. P.
Joseph, L. P. P. P. P. P.
Kunze, M. P. P. P. P. P.
Kaimol, J. J. P. P. P. P. P.
Kynndon, A. P. P. P. P. P.
Lock, H. S. P. P. P. P. P.
Lambe, W. P. P. P. P. P.
Lawson, H. L. W. P. P. P. P. P.
Ludvike, Miss P. P. P. P. P.
Louis, C. A. P. P. P. P. P.
Lopez, J. G. (2) P. P. P. P. P.
Luis, Mons. P. P. P. P. P.
Mayer, A. P. P. P. P. P.
Monron, Vincent P. P. P. P. P.
Meha, Estain P. P. P. P. P.
Mohamed, Noor P. P. P. P. P.
Mullins, D. P. P. P. P. P.
Mansfield, Miss L. P. P. P. P. P.
Mugal Khan P. P. P. P. P.
Nekolli, Stara P. P. P. P. P.
Nestoz, W. N. P. P. P. P. P.
Oretto Italia P. P. P. P. P.
O'Sullivan, M. M. P. P. P. P. P.
Pohsing, Teginat P. P. P. P. P.
Ragas, Antonio P. P. P. P. P.
Ruchwald, S. P. P. P. P. P.
Rocof, G. (2) P. P. P. P. P.
Renault, Mons. Paul (2) P. P. P. P. P.
Singh, Chandra P. P. P. P. P.
Singh, Chanda P. P. P. P. P.
Singh, Jewen P. P. P. P. P.
Singh, Ottana P. P. P. P. P.
Singh, Sporan P. P. P. P. P.
Silva, M. da P. P. P. P. P.
Siemen, C. L. P. P. P. P. P.
Schneider, H. M. P. P. P. P. P.
Schmidt, Mrs. A. P. P. P. P. P.
Veneberg, C. P. P. P. P. P.
Weisman, B. P. P. P. P. P.
Yamada, C. P. P. P. P. P.

List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante.

Bonomour, P. Ludvike, Miss
Coelman, R. Louis, C. A.
China, Bazar Lopez, J. G. (2)
Civile, James Luis, Mons.
Cawford, J. R. Mayer, A.
Cunningham, A. Monron, Vincent
Colman, Mrs. W. H. Meha, Estain
Chief Engineer Hong-Mohamed, Noor
Kong Railway Mullins, D.
Din, Mur Mansfield, Miss L.
Davies, Capt. Mugal Khan
Falkenfield, S. Nekolli, Stara
Fainstein, Miss A. Nestoz, W. N.
Freidmann, M. Oretto Italia
Fook Sing & Co. P. P. P. P. P.
Falk, D. P. P. P. P. P.
Godansky, E. P. P. P. P. P.
Gidansky, S. O. P. P. P. P. P.
Harris, F. P. P. P. P. P.
Hesketh, S. B. (2) P. P. P. P. P.
Hauemann, W. W. P. P. P. P. P.
Hall, G. P. P. P. P. P.
Hooper, G. W. P. P. P. P. P.
Israel, Esik P. P. P. P. P.
Jorge, J. V. P. P. P. P. P.
Jackson, Sgt. C. P. P. P. P. P.
Karin, Abdul P. P. P. P. P.
Ka Sin Pan P. P. P. P. P.
Kalandar Khan P. P. P. P. P.
Khan, Mehta P. P. P. P. P.
Legner, H. L. (2) P. P. P. P. P.
Lindsay, J. Buchanan P. P. P. P. P.

List of Registered Covers for Merchant Ships.

S.S. Changsha C. F. Moule.
S.S. Calcha J. Williams.
S.S. Formosa T. H. Gill.
S.S. Idomenus H. L. Lunt
S.S. Looah G. Menzies.
S.S. Mongkut James Roberts.
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S.S. Pershing Chief Engineer.
S.S. Sargadine John Harris.
S.S. Sindia W. Harriet.
S.S. Trian Capt. Anderson.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH have this day been removed to No. 40 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Powell & Co.) to which address all communications should be addressed.
R. F. SKERTCHLY,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

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Hongkong, 25th November, 1899. [1468a]

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THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE."
Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched for the above port, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1490a]

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(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

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Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 8th December, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, and vice versa.

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Hongkong, 22nd November, 1899. [1452]

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FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

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Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th December.

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"TANTALUS."
Captain Bartlett, will be despatched on or about FRIDAY, the 15th December.

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Hongkong, 24th November, 1899. [1465a]

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"ASAMA."
will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 20th December.

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Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1447a]

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FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship

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Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1452a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."
Captain Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID
THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This fugative and delicate perfume is as an Extract for the handkerchief while as a Soap and Powder, it has been adopted by the most refined French Society.

RIGAUD & Co.
PARIS

10,000 White Violets equal each bottle of Rigaud's Extract

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Mr. John Allen
Mr. John Angus
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Mr. Baldwin's maid
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Mr. P. Grange
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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$125	350 premium
The Bank of China	£ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China (Preference)	£ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Ordinary)	£ 4	£1 buyers
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Deferred)	£ 1	£5.5 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders Do.	£ 1	\$20
Do.	£ 8	\$30
Marine Insurance.		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$242
China Traders Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$59
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£ 25	Tls. 190
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$ 60	\$121
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$132
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$24
Fire Insurance.		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$327
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$88 buyers
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited	\$ 15	\$30
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$87
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$90
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$47
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Pref.)	£ 10	£9.15 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)	£ 10	£9 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)	£ 10	£5 buyers
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$21
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 100	£230
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$123
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$47
Mining.		
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$84
Punjom Mining Preference Shares	\$ 1	\$1.30
Société Française des Mines de la Chine	Fcs. 250	\$300 buyers
Tonkin Mines Co., Ltd.	25 cts.	\$0.40
Queen Mines Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$10
Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$10
Raub A'lan Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	15s. 10d.	\$63
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 5	\$9
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 4	\$7
Great Eastern & Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. (Preference)	\$ 1	\$0.80
Do. (Preference)	\$ 1	\$0.50 sellers
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.		
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$125	\$25
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$84
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$ 37	\$45 buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 64	\$9
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9.50
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$110
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$28
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$29
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$115
Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9
Cotton Mills.		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$58
Evo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	Tls. 350
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Miscellaneous.		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$27
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$10
United Asbestos Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$15.75 ex div.
Walshs, Limited	\$ 10	\$10
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$10
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 2	\$2
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$130
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$196 buyers
Geo. Fawcett & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$24
H'kong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$125
H'kong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$147
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$6
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$25
Campbell, Moore and Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$15 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	£ 1	£1 nominal
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	£ 2	\$2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$10
Carmichael & Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$8
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$5 per share
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 4	\$4

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 4th December.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer... 1/11 7/16	
Bank Bills, on demand... 1/11 1/16	
Credits, 4 months' sight... 2/10 1/16	
D'cents, 4 months' sight... 2/10 3/16	
ON BERLIN, Telegraphic Transfer... 1/11 1/16	
Bank Bills, on demand... 1/11 1/16	
Credits, 4 months' sight... 2/10 1/16	
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand... 47 1/2	
Credits, 30 days' sight... 48 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer... 1/11 1/16	
Private, 30 days' sight... 7/21	
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. 4 per cent. prem.	
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate... 510.24	
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael... 53.40	
Bar Silver... 27 1/2	
Dollars... 5 per cent. prem.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 4th December.	
New Patna... 895 per chest	
New Benares... 872 1/2	
New Malwa... 870 per picul	
Old Malwa... 910	
Persian, paper tied... 825	

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	
BANDER, German steamer, 2,660, H. Mayer, 18 Dec., Moji 26th Nov., Coals—Carl-jowit & Co.	
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,950, J. D. Sarchie, 1st Dec., Singapore 22nd Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
BVGOD, Norwegian steamer, 772, C. Brekkie, 28th Nov., Canton 28th Nov., General—Sander, Wieler & Co.	
CHOWTAI, British steamer, 1,115, J. A. Morris, 1st Dec., Bangkok and Koh-shi-chang 23rd Dec., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong	
CHWINSKY, British steamer, 1,281, J. F. Messer, 1st Dec., Bangkok and Koh-shi-chang 22nd Nov., General—Bradley & Co.	
CLARA, German steamer, 675, A. Hansen, 30th Nov., Haiphong 26th Nov., Rice—Jessen & Co.	
DIAMANTE, British steamer, 1,250, R. W. Almond, 1st Dec., Manila 29th Nov., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,904, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 2nd Dec., Vancouver 10th Nov., and Shanghai 30th, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.	
EQUATORIA, German steamer, 1,236, W. Williams, 22nd Oct., Swatow 21st Oct., Haiphong—Lauts, Wegener & Co.	
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th Nov., Foochow and Amoy 18th Nov., General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.	
HATING, French str., 705, M. Jensen, 26th Nov., Haiphong and Hoihow 25th Nov., General—A. R. Marty.	
HOHENZOLLERN, German steamer, 2,039, H. Kirchner, 6th Nov., Yokohama 27th Oct., Kobe 31st, and Nagasaki 2nd Nov., General—Melchers & Co.	
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 985, M. Ipland, 28th Nov., Saigon 22nd Nov., Rice—Jessen & Co.	
HONGKONG MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,857, W. E. Filmer, 29th Nov., San Francisco 1st Nov., Honolulu 8th, Yokohama 11st, Kobe 22nd, Nagasaki 24th, and Shanghai 27th, General—J. S. Van Buren.	
INGRAM, German steamer, 894, E. F. Piper, 2nd Dec., Amoy 30th Nov., General—Meyer & Co.	
KYOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,640, T. Sakurai, 28th Nov., Moji 23rd Nov., Coal—Doddwell & Co.	
LADY JOCEY, British steamer, 2,300, Cook, 29th Nov., Moji 23rd Nov., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOONGMOON, German steamer, 1,245, F. Schulz, 2nd Dec., Canton 2nd Dec., General—Siemens & Co.	
PICCOLA, German steamer, 875, E. Schipper, 30th Nov., Saigon 22nd Nov., Rice and General—Siemens & Co.	
QUEEN ADELAIDE, British steamer, 1,835, F. M. Mair, 1st Dec., Shanghai 24th Nov., General—Doddwell & Co.	
SABINE RICKMERS, British steamer, 690, J. R. Nasel, R.N.R., 26th Nov., Swatow 25th Nov., General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
SOCOTRA, British steamer, 3,896, Thos. H. Hide, R.N.R., 28th Nov., London 7th Oct., and Singapore 22nd Nov., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
SUNGKANG, British steamer, 1,021, S. W. Moore, 28th Nov., Manila 25th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TAI CHONG, German steamer, 828, H. Ahrens, 2nd Dec., Saigon 26th Nov., Rice and General—Meyer & Co.	
UNDAUNTED, British steamer, 2,026, S. Elcoale, 9th Nov., Philadelphia 8th Sept., Kerosine Oil—Order.	
Sailing Vessels.	
ADOLPH OBRI, American bark, 1,302, Armsbury, 17th Oct., New York 5th May, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.	
JOHN McDONALD, American ship, 2,128, Stern, 25th Nov., New York 25th June, Oil—Standard Oil Co.	
MARY L. CUSHING, American bark, 1,540, Pendleton, 1st Oct., New York 16th May, Case Oil—Order.	
REUGE, American ship, 1,828, D. Whitmore, 31st Oct., New York 30th May, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.	
SINLA, British 4-masted bark, 2,087, Huestis, 25th Aug., Cebu and Philippine Islands 22nd Aug., Ballast—Order.	
ST. MARK, American ship, 1,851, D. W. Dudley, 7th Nov., Manila 19th Oct., Ballast—Master.	
STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,500, Colcord, 9th Oct., New York 20th May, Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.	
WARATAH, British schooner, 25, Haynes, 23rd Sept., Takow 15th Sept., Ballast—Mr. F. W. Hall.	
WEST YORK, British bark, 706, N. S. Faister, 6th Nov., Albion, W.A. 4th July, Sandal Wood—Order.	
WM. H. CONNER, American ship, 1,424, J. T. Epling, 14th Oct., New York 7th May, and Rio Janeiro 11th July, Kerosine—Standard Oil Co.	
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.	
Hongkong, December 4th, 1899.	
Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,725 tons, 10 6-pd. q.t. guns, 3,000 i.h.p., Commander A. H. Smith-Dorrien, Hongkong.	
Albatross, despatch-vessel, 1,725 tons, 10 6-pd. q.t. guns, 3,000 i.h.p., Commander E. J. W. Slade, Hongkong.	
Aurora, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, Capt. E. H. Bazely, Wei-hai-wei.	
Barfleur, 1st class battleship, 13,000 tons, 14 guns, 13,163 i.h.p., Captain Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C.B., Hongkong.	
Benbow, 2nd class cruiser, 2,500 tons, 12 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Capt. R. H. J. Langome, O.B., R.N., Shanghai.	
British, British cruiser, 1,770 tons, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt. Wrey, Shanghai.	

Centurion, 1st class battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 i.h.p., Captain J. R. Jellicoe, Singapore.

Daphne, 2nd class cruiser, 2,500 tons, 12 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Commander G. W. Wainwright, Ingram, Hongkong.

Endymion, British cruiser, 2,500 tons, Capt. G. A. Callaghan, Hongkong.

Brisk, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. Chadwick, Ichang.

Fame, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5,400 i.h.p., Lieut.-Com. W. J. Keyes, Hongkong.

Firebrand, 3rd class gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 300 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Handy, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Hart, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Hermione, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 9,000 i.h.p., 18 guns, Capt. R. S. D. Cumming, Singapore.

Humber, storeship, 1,640 tons, 800 i.h.p., Com. H. J. Davidson, Hongkong.

Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Capt. H. N. Dudding, Hongkong.

Limbo, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 i.h.p., Commander W. W. Smythe, Wuchow.

Orlando, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, Capt. J. H. Burke, Hongkong.

Peacock, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. P. S. St. John, Manila.

Pigmy, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. E. Green, Wei-hai-wei.

Plover, 1st class gunboat, 453 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. O. V. de M. Coen, Hongkong.

Redpole, British gunboat, 805 tons, Capt. F. F. Haworth, British river-gunboat, 2 guns, Lt.-Comdr. Carr, on the West River.

Swift, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, Comdr. Powell, Hongkong.

Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Hillman, on the West River.

Undaunted, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. A. C. Clarke, Manila.

Victorious, British battleship, 14,900 tons, 32 guns, 12,000 i.h.p., Captain A. Schomberg, Wei-hai-wei.

Waterwitch, surveying vessel, 620 tons, Commander W. P. Dawson, Foochow.

Whiting, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. Kelly, Hongkong.

Wivern, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Woodcock, British gunboat, 2 guns, 560 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Watson, on the Yangtze.

Woodlark, British gunboat, 2 guns, 350 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. R. A. Norton, on the Yangtze.

Torpedo-boats in Reserve Nos. 8 and 20, 35, 37 and 38, first-class; and 3 second-class boats.

Italian.

Carlo Alberto, Italian cruiser, 7,000 tons, Capt. R. Calì, Shanghai.

Etna, Italian cruiser, 3,530 tons, Capt. G. Girolletti, Chetoo.

Liguria, Italian cruiser, 4,500 tons, Captain C. Cella, Shanghai.

Piemonte, Italian cruiser, 2,800 tons, 12 guns, Captain Giuliani, Singapore.

Stromboli, Italian cruiser, 4,000 tons, 36 guns, 6,252 h.p., Capt. C. Bregante, Hongkong.

Miscellaneous.

Liberal, Portuguese gunboat, 588 tons, Comdr. Cunha, Hongkong.

Presidente Sarmiento, Argentine cruiser, 2,850 tons, Capt. Betheder, Manila.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

The Russian Squadron.

Admiral Korniloff, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,000 tons twin screw, 36 guns, 9,500 h.p., Captain Jakowloff, at Nagasaki.

Albatross, Russian gunboat, 810 tons, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Captain Eliskis, at Nagasaki.

Belorussian, Russian gunboat, 1,200 tons, 12 guns, 1,150 h.p., Captain Dobrowsky, at Nagasaki.

Dimitri Donskoy, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,893 tons, twin screw, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Comdr. Sharon, at Nagasaki.

Gaidamak, Russian gunboat, 400 tons, twin screw, 18 guns, 3,500 h.p., Capt. Sererebnikoff, at Nagasaki.

Gremiatelsky, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,493 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Mikheevsky, at Nagasaki.

Koryeysky, Russian cruiser, 1,700 tons, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Capt. Silman, at Nagasaki.

Manjuria, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Yakovoff, at Nagasaki.

Navarin, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Captain Yenishi, at Nagasaki.

Nayednik, Russian cruiser, 1,334 tons, 14 guns, 1,800 h.p., Capt. Zarine, at Nagasaki.

Olanysky, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,490 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Gopnikoff, at Nagasaki.

Pamiat Azova, Russian cruiser, 6,000 tons, 36 guns, 8,000 h.p., Captain Nidermiller, at Nagasaki.

Rossia, Russian armoured cruiser, 12,200 tons, 22 guns, 14,500 h.p., Capt. Domogiroff, at Vladivostok.

Rurik, Russian flag-ship, 10,940 tons, armoured twin screw cruiser, 1st class, 48 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Haupt, at Nagasaki.

Silutsky, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Baranoff, at Nagasaki.

Stroel Veliky, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 14 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. Mollas, at Nagasaki.

Sivoutch, Russian gunboat, 950 tons, twin screw, 13 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Soubaitin, at Nagasaki.

Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 6,000 tons, 16 guns, Prince Ouchitumsky, at Chempulpo.

Vostok, Russian torpedo gunboat, 4 guns, 650 h.p., Com. Molochuk, at Nagasaki.

Vladimir, Russian torpedo boat, 400 tons, 8 guns, twin screw, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Rogulia, at Nagasaki.

Zabinka, Russian cruiser, 1,250 tons, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Shkruff, at Nagasaki.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

(SEA GOING.)

Borzo, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 81 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes, 1,100 h.p., speed 21 knots.

Revel, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 96 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes 750 h.p., speed 22 knots.

Swing, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 69 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes 750 h.p., speed 19.7 knots.

(1st and 2nd class.)

Forel, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Jantchich, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 770 h.p., 19 knots.

Nargen, Russian torpedo boat, 85 tons, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., 22 knots.

Novorossiysk, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 2,500 h.p., 22 knots.

Polarnik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Starik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Skorpion, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Sootchina, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 16 knots.

Sterlad, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Strauss, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Sunguri, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.

Ussuri, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Bengali, 2nd class dispatch-boat, Lt.-Comdr. De La Croix de Castries, at Haiphong.

D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class cruiser, 8,114 tons, 26 guns, 13,500 i.h.p., Capt. de Marolles, at Kwang-chau-wan.

Desbarres, 2nd class protected cruiser, 3,985 tons, 36 guns 531 i.h.p., Captain Philibert, at Haiphong.

Eury, Dispatch-transport, Capt. Vallée, at Saigon.

Jean Bart, 1st class cruiser, 4,500 tons, 10 guns, 8,000 i.h.p., Capt. Aubin, at Kwang-chau-wan.

Kerault, 3rd class cruiser, 1,243 tons, 13 guns, 2,200 i.h.p., Capt. de la Motte du Portail, at Kwang-chau-wan.

Lion, gunboat, 473 tons, 8 guns, 576 h.p., Capt. Amet, at Hoihow.

Pastel, 2nd class protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 36 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Capt. M. Moter, at Kwang-chau-wan.

Surprise, gunboat, 627 tons, 10 guns, 860 i.h.p., Capt. Moriet, at Hongay.

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Courtejoles.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

Deutschland, German battleship, 8,400 tons, 18 guns, 5,360 h.p., Capt. Müller, at Hongkong.

Gefion, German cruiser, 4,200 tons, 25 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Rollmann, at Hongkong.

Hansa, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, Capt. Pohl, en route Hongkong.

Hertha, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, Capt. S. V. Usedom, at Hongkong.

Ilia, German gunboat, 10 guns, 1,600 h.p., Captain H. H. Lams, on the Tsingtau.

Irene, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 i.h.p., Capt. Obentheimer, at Nagasaki